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### PARENTS' DEPARTMENT.

From the Mother's Magazine.

#### THE CONTRAST.

"She looketh well to the ways of her household, and eateth not the bread of idleness."

Having passed the summer months in a small village, in one of the Western States, I had opportunity to become familiarly acquainted with the characters and circumstances of two families, in one neighborhood, which formed a striking contrast to each other.

The different degrees of happiness and respectability enjoyed by these families might readily be traced to the different management of the two mothers. Their husbands, Mr. Genett and Mr. Ladd, were farmers, both of whom had been enabled, some years previous, by a decent patrimony, to purchase a good farm at the West. Before they left their native State, they were temperate, but not temperance men. As is too often the case, the labors and hardships incident to clearing up new settlements, proved the means of exposing the latent evils of the human heart in all their native and disgusting deformity. In the course of a few years, both these husbands became confirmed drunkards. Their children had arrived at an age to render great assistance in the cultivation of their respective farms, and had there been wise management on the part of both the mothers, they might have been equally happy and prosperous.

Mrs. Genett was born in an eastern city. She was not only amiable, but as to books, well informed. She also possessed a fine countenance, and agreeable manners; and by strangers especially, she was considered a prepossessing woman. But notwithstanding all these commendations, I hesitate not to say, that she was totally unfit, under any circumstances, for a wife or a mother. Indolence and self-esteem were the predominant traits of her character. In early life, like too many others, she probably imbibed the impression, that domestic labor, and the requisite attention to domestic duties, were unbecoming a lady. Mrs. Genett's house, as might be expected, was always untidy, and in an uproar.

Her children were indolent, quarrelsome, selfish, and disobedient. I regret to say, that they were taught, even by their mother, to treat their father with disrespect, and rudeness, which often so exasperated him, that the most revolting scenes often occurred between this father and his sons. The Sabbath was spent by these children, by sauntering in the fields in pursuit of pleasure, or in gathering nuts or berries. Though Mrs. Genett was a professor of religion, yet how often was the name of God profaned in her family.

O, how could a mother be so totally blinded as to suppose that she did truly love her God, or was disposed to obey his holy and reasonable commands, while she so sinfully neglected to train up her children in the way they should go, alike jeopardizing their temporal & eternal welfare! Rarely ever did a remonstrance fall from this mother's lips, even for the most flagrant offences, and never did her voice in prayer, fall like "sweet music upon the delighted ear of her children." Positive and open rebellion to her commands was of every day occurrence; I need not add, that a more indolent and ungovernable family was not to be found. One of her daughters was at length married, and for two years, her example was a revolting comment upon her mother's miserable management. At the expiration of this period, God, in his sovereign mercy, saw fit to snatch this mother as a brand from the burning; and she is now endeavoring to retrace her steps, hoping, if possible, to dislodge some of her own early and erroneous impressions. It is due to Mr. Genett to say, that his management with his children, when not under the influence of the inebriating cup, was far more consistent than that of his wife. He always set before them an example of industry and economy; he had not this been the case, utter ruin and poverty must have ensued. And here I would remark: What a blessing parents entail upon their children when they train them to habits of industry and economy! In the case of Mr. Genett, this fact was strikingly exemplified. Even after many years of intemperance, his habits of early childhood had such a powerful influence over him, that they might be said, mainly, to sway the husband, the father, and the man.

Let us now reverse this sad picture. Behold in Mrs. Ladd, a woman in whom was centred every requisite qualification to render her a good wife and mother! She was a pattern of Christian fortitude, patience, self-denial, perseverance, activity, industry, neatness, and economy; nor could any one doubt that all these

shining qualities were the fruits of a vital union with Christ. Her daily walk, her fervent prayers, and her faith in the promises of a covenant-keeping God, with his blessing upon her efforts, has placed a son, as a faithful and successful minister of the Gospel, over a flourishing Church.

It might be said of Mrs. Ladd, "She looketh well to the ways of her household, and eateth not the bread of idleness;" nor were her children suffered to spend their time in idleness or frivolity. The very first indication of disrespect, or rebellion against their father's authority, was instantly put down. They were continually reminded, that as he was their earthly parent, and benefactor, they were bound to obey, whenever they could consistently, for, being an intemperate man, his requisitions at times were neither reasonable, or even possible to be complied with; still they were dutiful and affectionate children, beloved and respected by all who knew them. Seven or eight of these children have hopefully passed from death unto life. One of the daughters has married a useful and pious man, filling one of the highest and most lucrative offices in the county; and it is believed that "she will do him good and not evil all the days of her life; yea, that her children will rise up and call her blessed." Is it not a sufficient encouragement to a mother, if, after a life of prayer, of toil, and self-denial, she may but see her children fitted for the service of her Saviour, and for every duty incumbent upon them in any department of this life? Why do not mothers, at the present day, possess the self-denial and energy of Roman and Spartan mothers? They were willing to endure any fatigue, and to suffer any privation, that their sons, and their daughters might fight the battles of their country. The tocsin is also sounded for us—let us prepare our sons and daughters to engage in a more noble contest, even to fight the battles of the Lord, contending against vice, not only in every untoward form, such as Sabbath-breaking, intemperance, and profanity, but likewise against the more insidious evils of the heart, such as vanity, pride, and a love of the world. How many of our daughters are commonly married and sent out into the world, useless encumbrances, fit only to grace the parlor or the ball-room! Why will not experience teach mothers, that, if they would see their daughters happy and respectable, they must qualify them for a life of usefulness? What a mistaken idea, that gentility and usefulness are incompatible with each other!

Truly it may be said, of that woman who is possessed of an amiable disposition, pleasing and gentle manners, combined with a knowledge of "household good," or domestic duties, that her price is above rubies; "yea, the heart of her husband doth safely trust in her, and he shall have no need of spoil." VERITAS.

From the Mother's Magazine.

#### ANECDOTE.

Said a Missionary of our own country, "I recollect once in particular, my mother's coming and standing by me as I sat in the door; and while she tenderly and solemnly talked to me of God, and my soul's concerns, her tears dropped upon my head; that made me a Missionary." A pious gentleman once said: "To the instructions and prayers of my mother, under God, I trace all the serious impressions which were made upon my mind in childhood; and which became stronger and stronger, and finally led me, as I hope to faith in the Lord Jesus."

#### ANOTHER.

"Stop my dear," said one of the older members of the family, to a little girl that was busy at play, "can you tell Mr. — what is a lie?" Immediately, folding her little hands, and assuming a serious look, she replied, "Tis saying I have not got a piece of cucumber in my hands, when I have." This answer had been part of her punishment for her first violation of truth.

I conceive this to be an excellent method of instructing a child in the true nature of falsehood, and for impressing on its mind the admonitions and prayers which were used on the occasion of its earliest offence.—Ibid.

### RURAL ECONOMY.

From the Cultivator.

#### REMARKABLE LARGE CORN CROP.

Mr. Jesse Buel.—It affords me pleasure to be enabled to resort to your very useful agricultural herodical as a medium through I can bear testimony to the value and importance of the soil of our little State of Delaware.

Little has been heretofore known, beyond its own limits, of the superior quality of the soil of the peninsula of Delaware and Maryland, and of its advantageous location; but the present age of improvement has, fortunately, brought within a part of our territory the public improvements of a canal, and two rail roads, which have developed to the world the importance of our location, the beauty of our country, and the susceptibility of our soil, to the greatest extent of production and improvement. These improvements appear also to have infused new life into our citizens, and caused a spirit of enterprise and industry which has been most beneficial to the agricultural interests of our country.

As a specimen of the capability of the soil, and the ability of the farmers in the neighborhood of St. Georges, New Castle county, Delaware, permit me to present you

with the following statement of a crop of corn, raised last year, by Maj. Philip Reybold, one of our most enterprising farmers—one to whom our community are largely indebted for the impetus given to our agricultural improvements—viz:

On one field of 22 acres, he raised 2,216 bushels, about 100 3-4 bushels per acre. On another field, 70 acres, he raised 2,240 3-4 bushels, about 75 bushels per acre.

On do. 27 acres he raised 1,819 bushels, about 67 bushels per acre.

79 acres—total crop 6,284 1-2 bushels—averaging for the whole crop of 66 acres, near 80 bushels to the acre—and all this upon a soil that was not naturally as good as a greater part of the soil of this country; and brought up within the last ten years, from an extreme state of poverty.

I have obtained from Maj. Reybold, a statement of the mode adopted by him for the improvement of his land, as well as the cultivation of the crop of corn here referred to, which is as follows: On the field of 22 acres, about 7 years ago, he put 60 bushels of stone lime to the acre and planted it in corn, in the following spring he put it in oats, and in the fall put on about 40 loads of barn yard manure to the acre, and sowed it in wheat and timothy seed, and in the ensuing spring with clover. It remained in grass until last spring, receiving an intermediate top dressing in 1833, of 40 loads of barn yard manure per acre. He mowed it for 3 or 4 successive years, and each year obtained from 2 1-2 to 3 tons of hay per acre. Last spring he gave it another top dressing of 40 loads per acre of long manure, which was permitted to remain as long as possible in order to give the grass a chance of starting through it. He then ploughed it up about ten inches deep, with a No. 5 concave plough, which completely covered the manure; he then gave it a stroke with the harrow along the course of the plough furrows, and then crossways, and struck it out very shoal, 3 1-2 feet from the centre to centre each way. After the corn came up, he harrowed it both ways with the fallow harrow, and from that, until the first of July, he gave it three dressings with the cultivator (fluke harrow) first crossing the plough tracks; in ten or twelve days the other way, being very careful not to disturb the manure by going too deep, with the cultivator. The plough was never used in the field after planting, and the corn thinned so as to leave 3 good stock in the hill. When the corn became fit to top and blade he cut it off by the ground and put it up in shocks.

The field of 30 acres—one half he covered with oyster shell lime, 100 bushels to the acre, and 5 acres with marl, 12 loads to the acre, and previous to planting in corn, the whole field was covered with 40 loads of long manure per acre. The produce of the ground on which the lime and marl were put, was about equal, and exceeded that of the ground which had not the benefit of the lime and marl, about 12 to 15 bushels per acre as near as he could judge. The field was planted and tilled in the same way as the one described. In order to test the advantage of the cultivator over the plough, for tilling corn, he had 5 furrows in this field that he lapped the furrow to, with a plough, previous to going over it the last time with the cultivator. He soon discovered that the growth of those five years fell short, in height, of those adjacent, and yielded one-fifth less corn.

There is no doubt but this mode of tilling corn, especially where the soil ground is used, is, to plough deep, and to use nothing but the fallow and fluke harrow for its cultivation. By not disturbing the sod ploughed down, it remains there as a reservoir of moisture, and an exhilarating principle throughout the season, to the growth of the corn.

The third field of 27 acres was covered with about 30 loads of manure to the acre, in the spring of 1834, and 6 or 7 years ago, 60 bushels of stone lime, per acre, was put upon it. The planting and mode of cultivation was the same. I might here remark, that all the second, and a part of the third field, were in corn, the year before last.

JAMES N. SUTTON.  
St. Georges, Delaware, March 5, 1836.

Note.—The management which led to the extraordinary product of corn, should be deeply impressed upon the mind of every corn grower. 1. The ground was well dunged with long manure; 2, it was planted on a grass ley with one deep ploughing; 3, it was pulverized with the harrow; 4, the plough was not used in the after culture, nor the corn hilled, but the cultivator only used; 5, the soil was not disturbed, nor the manure turned to the surface; and 6, the corn was cut at the ground, when it was fit to top. These are the points which we have repeatedly urged in treating of the culture of this crop; and their correctness is put beyond question by this notable result. The value of lime and marl are well illustrated in the second experiment.—Conductor of the Cultivator.

#### THE HOUSE WIFE PRESERVING BUTTER.

Believing that butter may be kept sweet and good, in our climate, almost any length of time, if properly manufactured, and well taken care of, in order to test the validity of this opinion, we had two pots put down, one in June, and the other in August, 1834; and more than twenty months ago; and on probing them with a tryer, while penning this article the butter is found perfectly sweet; and seems to retain most of the original flavor and freshness. We design to send both pots to Boston next fall, with a view of having its mode of manufacturing, and method of preservation, judged by the butter tasters of that noble city.

In the manufacturing process, no water is permitted to come in contact with the cream or butter—because it is believed that water, and particularly cold water, dissipates

much of the finer flavor that gives to butter its high value. The Orange County dairy women say, "give us good hard water and we will make good butter," for the reason probably, that it abstracts less of the aroma from the butter than soft water. The temperature of the cream may be regulated by cold or hot water put into a tub in which the churn may be plunged. If the cream is clean it needs no washing; and if the butter is dirty; water will never clean it.

Nothing but good well pulverized salt is used in preserving the butter; this is all mixed, and all dissolved, in the mass, before the butter has its second, thorough and final working with the butter ladle, and which is not finished till all the buttermilk is expelled.

To avoid all taint from the butter vessels, and the better to exclude it from the air, which soon injures it, the butter is packed close in clean stone jars, and when nearly filled, is covered with a strong brine, rendered pure by previous boiling, skimming and settling. In twenty months this brine has been twice renewed, on the appearance of a film upon the surface of the old pickle. To preserve butter, air and water, and heat above 65 or 70 degrees are to be guarded against as much as possible. The brine upon the surface does not penetrate the mass, nor while sweet, taint it, but it thoroughly excludes the air.—Cultivator.

### CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES.

FRIDAY, JUNE 24, 1836.

A message was received from the President of the United States, announcing his approval of the bill to regulate the public deposits.

Mr. Clay remarked that the message just communicated by the President announced the gratifying fact that he had approved the deposit bill. He (Mr. C.) was extremely glad of it, and it afforded ground for great rejoicing; but he could not refrain from observing that the same fact was announced this morning in the Globe, in an editorial article which bore an authorized character; and that it was not according to established usage, nor respectful towards Congress, that his approbation of a bill passed by that body should be communicated to the editor of a newspaper prior to the communication of the fact to that House in which the bill had originated.

#### TEXAS.

The following message was also received from the President of the United States:

To the President of the United States:

In compliance with a resolution of the Senate of the 18th instant, I transmit a Report from the Secretary of State, with the papers therewith presented. Not having accurate and detailed information of the civil, military, and political condition of Texas, I have deemed it expedient to take the necessary measures, now in progress, to procure it, before deciding upon the course to be pursued in relation to the newly declared Government.

ANDREW JACKSON.

Washington, 23d June, 1836.

#### DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

Washington, 23d June, 1836.

To the President of the United States:

The Secretary of State, to whom was referred a resolution of the Senate of the 18th instant, requesting the President "to communicate to the Senate any information in his possession not inconsistent with the public interest touching the political condition of Texas—the organization of its Government, and its capacity to maintain its independence; and, also, any correspondence which may have taken place between the Executive of the United States and the Government of Texas or its agents," has the honor to lay before the President the accompanying copies of papers addressed to, and left at, the Department of State by persons claiming to be agents of the Republic of Texas; being all the information and correspondence called for by the resolution. No answers having been returned to any of these communications, they remain for further consideration, and such direction as the President shall hereafter give.

All which is respectfully presented.

JOHN FORSYTH.

The message having been read,

Mr. Clay rose, and said it did not appear to him to be necessary that a reference should be made of this message, as the President himself states that he deems it requisite that he shall have further information on the subject before he determines on the propriety of recognizing the independence of Texas. The Committee on Foreign Relations in their report had certainly thrown out no reflection on the President as having been too tardy in his movements, but had come to the conclusion that it would be proper to recognize the independence of Texas whenever it should be communicated that she had a Government able to sustain itself. As the President had signified a desire to wait for further information before he acts, there would probably be no necessity to move to refer these papers to the Committee on Foreign Relations. He moved to lay the message on the table, and print it.

Mr. Preston stated that the only fact necessary to be established was, that the war in Texas had terminated; and that was proved by the documents accompanying the message. He would, however, concur in the motion of the Senator from Kentucky, merely reserving to himself the privilege to move further in the subject, if, on reflection, he should feel convinced that such course was advisable. The present inclination of his mind was to move to refer the resolution of the Committee on Foreign Relations back to that committee with instructions to report a resolution to recognize the independence of Texas.

Mr. Clay said that if it should be considered by the Senator from South Carolina (or any other Senator) advisable to adopt such a resolution as he had suggested, he might do so when the resolution of the committee on Foreign Affairs came to be acted on, and that resolution was the special order for yesterday. He did not concur in the opinion expressed by the Senator, that the sole fact to be regarded in acting on this subject was that of the termination of the war. There was also another fact, and it was that concerning which he presumed the President was now seeking information, and this was—whether there is, in fact, a government existing in full and successful operation, so as to justify the establishment of intercourse and relations of amity. When over the motion to lay the message on the table, and print it, was disposed of, he would move to make the resolution reported by the Committee on Foreign Relations the special order for a day next week.

The message was then laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

The following is the deposit bill as passed by the Senate and sent to the House. The House amended it by taking away from the Secretary of the Treasury the power of selling or assigning the certificates of deposit; and in this form the bill became a law.

A BILL to regulate the deposits of the public money.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to select, as soon as may be practicable, and employ as the depositories of the money of the United States, by Congress for the District of Columbia, or by the Legislative Councils of the respective Territories for those Territories, as may be located at, adjacent, or convenient to, the points or places at which the revenues may be collected or disbursed. And in those States, Territories, or Districts, in which there are no banks or in which no bank can be employed as a deposite bank and within which the public collections or disbursements require a depository, the said Secretary may make arrangements with a bank, or banks, in some other State, Territory, or District, to establish an agency or agencies, in the States, Territories, or Districts, so destitute of banks of deposit; and to receive through such agency such deposits of the public money as may be directed to be made at the points designated, and to make such disbursements as the public service may require at those points, the duties and liabilities of every bank thus establishing any such agency to be the same in respect to its agency as are the duties and liabilities of deposite banks generally under the provisions of this act: Provided, That at least one such bank shall be selected in each State and Territory, if any can be found in each State and Territory willing to be employed as depositories of the public money, upon the terms and conditions hereinafter prescribed, and continue to conform thereto; that the Secretary of the Treasury shall not suffer to remain in any deposite bank an amount of the public moneys more than equal to three-fourths of the amount of its capital stock actually paid in for a longer time than may be necessary to enable him to make the transfers required by the twelfth section of this act; and that the banks so selected shall be, in his opinion, safe depositories of the public money, and shall be willing to undertake to do and perform the several duties and services, and to conform to the several conditions prescribed by this act.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That if, at any point or place at which the public revenue may be collected, there shall be no bank located which, in the opinion of the Secretary of the Treasury, is in a safe condition, or where all the banks, at such point or place shall fail or refuse to be employed as depositories of the public money of the United States, or to comply with the conditions prescribed by this act, or where such banks shall not have sufficient capital to become depositories of the whole amount of moneys collected at such point or place, he shall and may order and direct the public money collected at such point or place to be deposited in a bank or banks in the same State, or in some one or more of the adjacent States, upon the terms and conditions hereinafter prescribed; Provided, That nothing in this act contained shall be so construed as to prevent Congress at any time from passing any law for the removal of the public money from any of the said banks, or from changing the terms of deposit, or to prevent the said banks at any time from declining to be the depositories of the public money, upon paying over, or tendering to pay, the whole amount of public moneys on hand, according to the terms of its agreement with the said Secretary.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That no bank shall hereafter be selected and employed by the Secretary of the Treasury as a depository of the public money, until such bank shall have first furnished to the said Secretary a statement of its condition and business, a list of its directors, the current price of its stock; and, also, a copy of its charter; and, likewise, such other information as may be necessary to enable him to judge of the safety of its condition.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the said banks, before they shall be employed as the depositories of the public money, shall agree to receive the same upon the following terms and conditions, viz:

First. Each bank shall furnish to the Secretary of the Treasury, from time to time as often as he may require, not exceeding once a week, statements setting forth its condition and business, as prescribed in the foregoing section of this act, except that such statements need not, unless requested by said Secretary, contain a list of the directors, or a copy of the charter. And the said banks, shall furnish to the Secretary of the Treasury, a weekly statement of the condition of his account upon their books. And the Secretary of the Treasury shall have the right, by himself, or an agent appointed for that purpose, to inspect such general accounts in the books of the bank as shall relate to the said statements: Provided, That this shall not be construed to imply a right of inspecting the account of any private individuals with the bank.

Secondly. To credit as specie all sums deposited therein to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States, and to pay all checks, warrants, or drafts drawn on such depositories, in specie if required by the holders thereof.

Thirdly. To give whenever required by the Secretary of the Treasury, the necessary facilities for transferring the public funds from place to place, within the United States and the Territories thereof, and for distributing the same in payment of the public creditors; without charging commissions or claiming allowance on account of difference of exchange.

Fourthly. To render to the Government of the United States all the duties and services heretofore required by law to be performed by the late Bank of the United States and its several branches and offices.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That no bank shall be selected or continued as a place of deposit of the public money which shall not redeem its notes and bills on demand in specie; nor shall any bank be selected as aforesaid, which shall after the fourth of July, in the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six, issue or pay out any note or bill of a less denomination than five dollars; nor shall the notes and bills of any bank be received in payment of any debt due to the United States, which shall, after the said fourth day of July, in the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six, issue any note or bill of a less denomination than five dollars.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of the Treasury shall be and he is hereby authorized and it shall be his duty whenever in his judgement it shall be necessary or proper, to require of any bank so selected and employed as aforesaid, collateral or additional securities for the safe keeping of public moneys deposited therein and the faithful performance of the duties required by this act.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That it shall be lawful for the Secretary of the Treasury to enter into contracts in the name and for on behalf of the United States, with the said banks so selected or employed whereby the said banks shall stipulate to do and perform the several duties and services prescribed by this act.

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That no bank which shall be selected or employed as the place of deposit of the public money, shall be discontinued as such depository, or the public money withdrawn therefrom, except for the causes hereinafter mentioned: that is to say, if, at any time, any one of said banks, shall fail or refuse to perform any of said duties or services as prescribed by this act, and stipulated to be performed by its contract; or, if any of said banks shall, at any time, refuse to pay its own notes in specie if demanded, or shall fail to keep in its vaults such an amount of specie as shall be required by the Secretary of the Treasury, and shall be, in his opinion, necessary to render the said bank a safe depository of the public moneys, having due regard to the nature of the business transacted by the bank; in any and every such case it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to discontinue any such bank as a depository, and withdraw from it the public moneys which it may hold on deposit at the time of such continuance. And in case of the discontinuance of any of said banks, it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to report to Congress immediately, if in session, and if not in session, then at the commencement of its next session, of the facts and reasons which have induced such discontinuance. And in case of the discontinuance of any of said banks as a place of deposit for the public money, for any of the causes herebefore provided, it shall be lawful for the Secretary of the Treasury to deposit the money thus withdrawn in some other bank as a place of deposit, upon the terms and conditions prescribed by this act. And in default of any bank to receive such deposit the money thus withdrawn shall be kept by the Treasurer of the United States, according to the laws now in force, and shall be subject to be disbursed according to law.

Sec. 9. And be it further enacted, That until the Secretary of the Treasury shall have selected and employed the said banks as places of deposit of the public money in conformity to the provisions of this act, the several State and District banks at present employed as depositories of the money of the United States shall continue to be depositories aforesaid, upon the terms and conditions upon which they have been so employed.